





# S. Montrie & Co., Ltd.

## PIANOS

ON  
HIRE  
FROM  
\$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION  
INCLUSIVE.

TO LET—FURNISHED.  
From Mid-April, 1916.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 167 Peak. Moderate rent. Yearly or longer.  
Apply—T. K. DEALY,  
Craigmin East, or  
Queen's College.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [305]

TO LET—FURNISHED.  
For two months from the end of March.

A FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, at the Peak.  
Apply to—W. L. PATTENDEN,  
Care of GILMAN & Co.,  
88, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, 18th Feb. 1916. [304]

TO LET—FURNISHED.  
From 1st April, 1916.

NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.  
Apply—“A. J. P.”,  
Care of “Daily Press” Office.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [303]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. 6-Roomed. House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms. Vacant from 1st March.  
Apply—HARRY WICKING & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [335]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply—DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HAINSTON.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [60]

TO LET.

“THE KENNELS,” 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.  
Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in “STONEHENGE,” No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done up and re-modelled. Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom. Outdoors and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.  
Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.  
Apply—A. B. AVASIA,  
Care of E. PARANBY,  
No. 1, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.  
No. 141, Wanchai Road, Large and Spacious Godown.  
“SHORNCLEIFFE,” Garden Road, to let. Furnished, 6 Rooms.  
“GLENIFFER,” 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.  
“ELLANDONAN,” No. 5, Des Voeux Villa, No. 51, The Peak. Fully furnished, including Piano from 1st May to 30th November.  
“WOODBURY,” No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.  
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.  
No. 21, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.  
No. 55, PEEL STREET on Caine Road level.  
“GLENSHIEL,” No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.  
“HARTING,” Antio Road, Kowloon.  
“ROSENEATH,” 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.  
No. 6, BELLILLO TERRACE.  
No. 25, BELLILLO TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
ONE GODOWN, No. 3, Burrows Street, Wanchai.  
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.  
No. 2, DES VOUE VILLAS, 61, PEAK (unfurnished).  
No. 68, THE PEAK is CAMERON VILLAS.  
Apply to—LINTHARD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [35]

### COMPANY MEETING.

#### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

##### THE BANK'S JUBILEE.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall at noon on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman of Directors) presided, and those also present were:—Mr. W. L. Pattenden (Deputy Chairman), Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, G. T. M. Edkins, C. S. Gubbay, and J. A. Plummer (Directors), along with the following shareholders:—Dr. J. W. Noble, the Rev. Father L. Robert, Messrs. A. Findlay Smith, H. W. Looker, A. S. Couland, D. K. Moss, F. Smyth, W. E. Clarke, F. Maitland, H. Percy Smith, J. W. C. Bonnar, H. Humphreys, Ho Fook, G. C. Moxon, T. E. Pearce, J. H. N. Medy, D. Macdonald, W. R. P. Thursfield, G. A. Hastings, Ho Kom Tong, J. H. Taggart, W. Dunbar, Ho Wing, A. H. Barlow, E. D. Haskell, K. W. Gazdar, G. Pirrey, Chun Tong, H. S. Sanford, A. E. Paine, P. Cassidy, Lau Tak Po, J. M. C. Basto, Chan Kai Ming, H. A. W. Slado, P. K. Kwok, Chan Siu Kai, L. N. Murphy, E. Kadoorie, Ho Kwong, C. Pemberton, Tsang Fook, F. H. Thomas, A. V. Apoor, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, A. V. Hogg, Lau Cheung Shiu, G. K. Haxton, L. N. Murphy, A. J. P. Pamfrett, L. N. Leefe, E. H. Silas, J. T. Douglas, J. H. Wallace, S. A. Seth, S. Michael, A. E. Griffin, L. Berinodige, E. J. Grist, E. Ormiston, E. Howard, G. E. Towns, C. Beswick, and H. M. H. Nemazee, with Mr. N. J. Stabb (Chief Manager).

The Chief Manager having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I have to refer with very deep regret to the irreparable loss the Bank has sustained by the death of Sir Thomas Jackson. Mr. Jackson, as he was known, joined the Bank in August, 1866, and was confirmed Chief Manager exactly ten years later, a post which he held until his retirement from the East in 1902. Upon his retirement he accepted the Chairmanship of the London Committee of the Bank and occupied that position up to the time of his death, thus serving the Bank for very little short of half a century. Words fail me with which to do justice to the great services rendered by Sir Thomas Jackson to this Bank, with the rise of which he was so closely identified. The welfare and success of the Bank were always foremost in his thoughts, and for the greater part of his life he devoted the whole of his energy and great abilities to its services. There can be no better tribute to his memory and work than the position the Bank now holds. Great and many as were the public services he rendered, his most enduring monument is the standard of commercial morality which he set throughout the Far East. Nothing that was not generous and on behalf of the proprietors of the Bank to the deep and widely shared feelings of appreciation of the long and invaluable services which Sir Thomas Jackson rendered to the Bank both during his tenure of office as Chief Manager in Hongkong and afterwards in the capacity of Chairman of the London Committee.

The Court of Directors desire to place on record their great grief at the death of Sir Thomas Jackson, and also to give expression on the part of the Bank to the deep and widely shared feelings of appreciation of the long and invaluable services which Sir Thomas Jackson rendered to the Bank both during his tenure of office as Chief Manager in Hongkong and afterwards in the capacity of Chairman of the London Committee.

The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I shall, as customary, take them as read. You will notice that the report is headed by “One Hundredth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders.” This, at first sight would appear to be a misnomer, as the Bank has been in existence only a little over fifty years, but up to and including the year 1914 reports were issued and general meetings held half-yearly. The last half-yearly report was the 98th, and, as we are continuing this consecutive numbering, the present, our first yearly report, is therefore the one hundredth. It is a good number to start the new order with. The Bank has now entered its second half century, and notwithstanding that this commenced in the most troublous times the world has known, it is a satisfaction to the shareholders to know that in spite of many hindrances to trade, the closing of several fields for profitable exchange operations, and the heavy burden imposed upon a reduced staff, the different offices of the Bank have accommodated themselves to novel and unprecedented conditions and have taken advantage of new openings with such success as to enable us to come before you with a report which compares favourably with any hitherto presented. Including \$2,807,244.61, the balance brought forward for 1915, after paying all charges, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies amounts to \$4,467,774.52. From this has to be deducted the interim dividend of 22 3/4 per share paid in August last amounting to \$258,000 at 1/8 5/16—\$2,905,337.24, and \$30,000 remuneration to Directors, leaving a balance of \$1,532,437.28, which I am recommended to dispose of as follows:—

A final dividend of 22 3/4 per share (making 24 1/8 per share for the year) subject to deduction of income tax.

A bonus of 5/- per share.

Write off Bank premises account \$800,000, and carry forward to next year \$3,027,218.52, being \$420,000 in excess of the amount brought down from the previous account. I trust gentlemen that this distribution will meet with your approval. As you will have noticed in the report, the change in the securities composing the sterling reserve fund cost some £70,000—which was met out of the year's profits. Our sterling reserve fund of £1,500,000 is now entirely invested in the 4 per cent. War Loan, which stands in the books at par; for many years to come there should be no tax on profits in the way of writing down sterling reserve fund investments, as your directors consider that no matter what the market quotation may be, a reserve fund investment in a British Government 4 per cent loan redeemable in thirty years, and carrying with it the right of conversion, without penalty, into any future loan raised at a higher rate of interest, may safely be left in the books at par. In addition to this £70,000 claimed by the sterling reserve fund, the writing down of the Bank's other investments to below present market prices absorbed some \$4,000,000, making the total amount of the year's profits used for the purpose of writing down securities \$1,200,000.

Gentlemen, your directors voted the staff a bonus of 10 per cent, on their salaries for the year, and in doing so they felt they were only anticipating your wishes—never was a bonus more deserved. Needless to say, the Hamburg office of the Bank is not included in the bonus, but British members of that staff will receive their share in due course.

HAMBURG BRANCH.  
I would mention that we have no information whatever about the Hamburg branch or its affairs beyond the fact that it is in the hands of a supervisor. Nor is it in a position to give any particulars with regard to war losses. Many uncertain items which were outstanding a year ago have been liquidated, but there are many unsettled questions in connection with interned steamers, condemned cargoes, etc., still in abeyance which will probably not be decided until after the war. Outside the Hamburg office, about which we know nothing, there seems no reason to anticipate heavy losses. We still think it desirable, however, to continue adding surplus profits to the amount carried forward until the liquidation of pre-war business is finally closed.

At our last meeting I expressed the hope that when we next met it might be in times of peace. That hope has not been fulfilled. The area of the conflict has widened, and although there is no doubt as to the eventual result, peace is not yet within sight. Great as are the resources of the Allies, they will have to be utilised to the utmost before a satisfactory termination of the war can be reached, and in the development of the resources it is incumbent upon all to bear their share. The bank has endeavoured to do its share. Although it was not possible to spare many from our Eastern staff, a very large proportion of the Bank's London staff is serving in His Majesty's forces, and our condolences and deep sympathy go out to the families of those who, fallen on the field of battle, have made the supreme sacrifice in their country's cause. It is proposed that at the end of the War a monument be erected in Hongkong by the Bank to the memory of those members of the staff who have fallen in this great war.

In the great, whose circumstances responsibilities out here preclude us from responding to the call of active military service for our country, must remain spectators of the appalling expenditure of the nation's resources, and sacrifice of its finest manhood, by which it is striving to vindicate the liberty and moral right which is the heritage of ourselves and our allies. We are spectators, but not passive ones: for upon us, and upon this institution in particular, devolves the duty, no less responsible than that of military service, of protecting and extending British trade interests in the East, at the expense, wherever possible, of the enemy. I cannot pass by this reference without paying a tribute to the loyalty with which the Managers and staff of the bank have devoted themselves to carrying out in the letter and in the spirit, the injunctions and policy of His Majesty's Government in this respect.

INSINUATION OF GERMAN TRADING.  
I reproduce in the strongest manner the insinuation which have been circulated from time to time that the policy of the bank or its officers has been in the direction of maintaining friendly relations with Germans with a view to resuming business with them after the war. On the contrary, our efforts to liquidate German business standing in our books at the outbreak of the war have been so far successful that nothing more can be done till the various questions relating to cargo in captured or interned vessels have been settled and till the German Courts are again open to British claimants. While on this subject I would like to refer to the assertions so frequently made by interested parties previous to the war that the Bank's policy was subject to German influences. These assertions are so absurd and wide of the truth that we have not hitherto considered it necessary to refer to them, but it now seems advisable to state that, apart from the local staff of the Hamburg Agency, no German was ever employed by the bank in any capacity, and that the holdings of bank shares by Germans have always been inconsiderable—at the outbreak of the war they amounted to under 5 per cent of the share capital. We had, as was the case with almost every other British company in Hongkong, directors of German nationality; these gentlemen resigned at the outbreak of war, and unless future generations hold different views from the present one, no German is likely to be on the directorate of this Bank again, nor, I hope, on that of any British company.

We remain, in common with the American and French Groups, parties to the Hankow Railway Agreement, and in common with the French, Russian and Japanese Groups, to the Quintuple Loan Agreement, to which agreements the German Group are also parties, and so long as these agreements are maintained we and our colleagues of the other groups have to communicate with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, representing the German

Group, in matters affecting the payment of coupons and other petty details. This has led to the assertion that this bank is in close association with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, an entirely false statement.

Apart from the above International Loan Agreements, this bank has no financial or working agreements or undertakings of any kind whatever with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, or any other German concern. I regret to have had to go into this matter at such length, but it is well to expose once and for all the slender foundations for the campaign of mendacity against the Bank which, in the present state of public feeling, is designed to give a false impression of the situation and policy of the Bank generally.

Within the limits of its powers and to the best of its ability the Bank has participated in the various measures taken for the stabilisation of the foreign exchange and the maintenance of supplies. We subscribed for and now hold (including our sterling reserve fund) £1,800,000 of the 4 per cent. War Loan, in addition to nearly half as much again applied for on behalf of our constituents. I should mention that this £1,800,000 includes our previous holdings of Consols, which were converted.

The stock of gold in the bank of England, which was £77,000,000 a year ago, is now down to about £50,000,000, but gold continues to flow in—and out—at the Bank of England almost as in normal times. It is impossible to withhold a tribute of admiration to those who are responsible for the finances of the war, throughout the vicissitudes of a great European conflict they have succeeded in maintaining specie payments and in preserving for Great Britain her premier position as the great free gold market in the world.

### WAR INFLUENCES.

The influence of war has, as usual, been in favour of silver. The rise in the world price of commodities, the increased expenditure of the belligerent countries, the withdrawal of gold from internal circulation and the relative increase in small payments led to a demand for silver coinage purposes which has only been limited by the difficulty of transferring the metal to countries where it is wanted. From 22 3/4 per oz. at the beginning of 1915 silver rose, slowly in the first instance, to 27 1/4, at the end of November, The Silver exchanges followed closely in the train of Silver. From January, 1915, Hongkong T.T. rose from 1/0 to 1 1/16 per dollar in November: the Shanghai rates at the same dates being 2 1/2 per tael and 2 7/8 respectively. Since November Silver declined to 25 1/2, but now stands at 26 1/2 with Hongkong Shanghai rates at T.T. 1 1/16 and T.T. 2 7/8. In India the volume of foreign trade has been curtailed by the effects of war, but the loss has been to some extent compensated by the higher prices which she is obtaining for her exports. The material prosperity of the country is indicated by evidence of a progressive rise in the standard of comfort, while the loyalty of the people to the British Raj, which to those who knew them was never in doubt, has been manifested in a manner as disconcerting to our enemies as it has been welcome to Great Britain. There is probably no country in the world where the principle of State direction of industry and Commerce is applied with such thoroughness, and upon the whole, with such success, as in Japan. It is a system which is open to objection in times of peace; it presents undoubted advantages in time of war. Japan has had a prosperous year, favoured by her geographical position, she is fortunately able to supply many of the more pressing needs of the Allies, and the demand for exports thus set up has turned the balance of trade in her favour, exports having exceeded imports by about Yen 174,000,000. The harvest has been favourable and the revenue has produced a handsome surplus, which the Government, with great wisdom, is using to reinforce the credit of the nation by the redemption of its external indebtedness. The quotations for Japanese securities on the London market have depreciated less than those of any other Power.

### TRADE OF CHINA.

With regard to the trade of China generally, although the Maritime Customs returns show some falling off in comparison with the figures of 1914, it has to be remembered that foreign trade during the first half of the latter year was carried on under conditions of peace. On the whole the results are better than could have been anticipated. The import trade, although restricted in volume owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies in the home markets and to the scarcity of tonnage is, now that unhealthy competition has been removed, in a sounder and more normal condition than any one would have ventured to predict a year ago. Exports, on the other hand, have benefited greatly by the increased demand and the enhanced gold prices for all articles—and they are many—which are required for military supplies. Had sufficient tonnage been available, it is certain that the volume and value of exports from China would have greatly exceeded all precedents. The able direction of Sir Richard Dane, continues to show steady progress. The net revenue paid in to the Group Bank, during the past year exceeded the immense sum of \$89,000,000—an increase of 1914. Of this total \$10,834,000 was applied to the service of loans specially secured on the Salt Revenue, \$23,788,000 was paid towards the service of the Boxer Indemnity, being more than three-fifths of the annual service secured upon the Maritime Customs and Salt Revenue, and \$27,523,000 was released to the free use of the Chinese Government, leaving a balance in the hands of the Groups' Banks on the 31st December of about \$24,285,000—as compared with \$17,325,000 at the end of the previous year. It is indeed fortunate for China that, at a time of crisis like the present, she has found a source of revenue which, for stability and independence of external conditions, is surpassed by none; and the Chinese Government is to be congratulated on the fact that Sir Richard Dane, to whose genius and happy personality this great work is due, has consented to continue his services for some years more. Owing to the European

war, China has of necessity ceased to be a borrower in foreign markets; and, while this circumstance should no doubt react beneficially, by stimulating economy and industrial administration of the railways which are so essential for knitting the country together and developing its wealth and resources, it is doubtful if the internal resources of the country are at present equal to financing the important railways which still await construction, or if the wealthier classes of Chinese, with a few enlightened exceptions, can be brought to depart so far from their traditions as to look favourably on this class of investment. We can therefore only exercise patience, earnestly hoping that the time may not be too long before the restoration of peace, and the adjustment of more pressing claims in Europe, may again unloose the capital that is so urgently needed for these enterprises.

### CHINESE POLITICS.

China is again passing through a phase of political discussion which gives cause for anxiety. I am not going to offer an opinion as to what form of government may be best suited to the genius of the Chinese. They are the best judges of that. But all the friends of China will hope that whatever form of government is finally decided upon may be accepted by the people without demerit and that the opponents may be patriotic enough to refrain from an organized opposition which can serve no other end than to mar the brightening prospects of their country.

### THE BALANCE SHEET.

As regards the balance sheet, there does not appear to be any item calling for special comment, with the exception of our investments under the heading of “British Government, Colonial and other Securities,” amounting to \$23,052,650.70. These figures are some \$9 million higher than in the previous report, the increase being due to \$300,000 of 4 per cent. War Loan and the transfer to this account of the 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds and other Sterling Securities from the Sterling Reserve Fund, as that Fund is now entirely invested in the 4 per cent. War Loan. As already mentioned, these Securities have been written down to the present low level of prices.

### COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK OBSCURE.

Gentlemen, the commercial outlook is obscure and this is not a time for prophecy. Considering the many adverse conditions I think, generally speaking, business in this Colony was fairly prosperous during the past year and probably most merchants, both European and Chinese, have done moderately well, as have also the majority of our local companies.

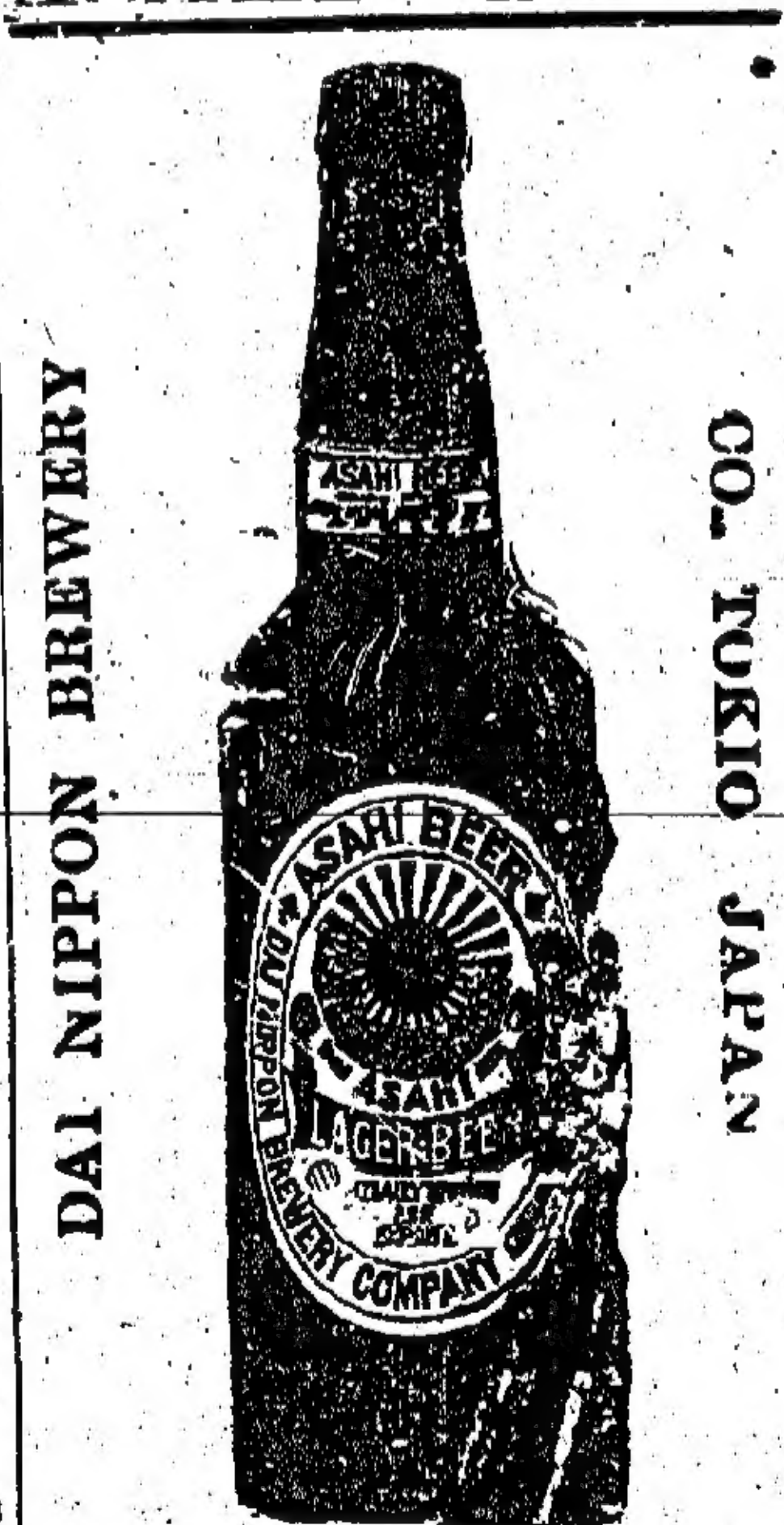
We have been fortunate in Hongkong in remaining outside the actual area of hostilities, and, thanks to the British and Allied fleets, we have been left to carry on our business unmolested. It is the duty of each one of us individually to push forward and increase British trade to the best of his ability, and in doing so let us not forget to be prepared to do our share in providing our country, to the utmost limit of our means, with the funds so necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion. For that reason I trust we may all fare as well during the present year as in the year that has passed, and that 1916 will bring to our country and our Allies a triumphant and lasting peace.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. SLADE, in seconding this, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—You have referred, Mr. Chairman, to the great loss which the Bank has sustained through the death of Sir Thomas Jackson. I should like to associate myself with all that you have said, and I am sure that everyone present here to-day would wish the same. But as one who has had experience of his unfailing courtesy and kindness, I should like to add that while the Bank has lost through his death a most able and loyal adviser, everyone who has had the privilege of knowing him has lost a most valued and trusted friend. In previous years, I have often heard the gentleman who has seconded the Report at the Annual General Meeting congratulate the Management upon the satisfactory statement submitted to the shareholders, but I think that this year such congratulations are especially justified. Something far beyond the ordinary difficulties of business has had to be contended with, and yet we find it has been possible to strengthen further the position of the Bank by writing down investment and property accounts and at the same time to distribute among the shareholders the same dividend as last year. I am very glad to learn that our holding of Consols has at last been disposed of. This investment has been a drain upon our profits for many years, and it is most satisfactory to know that as far as can be possibly foreseen any further allocation for profits for the purpose of writing down the investments of our Sterling Reserve Fund will be unnecessary. I hope that, if next year's profits equal those of this year, it may be found possible to divert to the pockets of the shareholders some of the 12 1/2 per cent of this year for the writing down of our investments. We all of us welcome the remarks which the Chairman has made with reference to the insinuations directed against the Bank of favouring the Germans. I hope that what has been said will effectively put a stop to such assertions in the future. The allocation of a bonus on the salaries to the members of the staff will meet with the hearty approval of all shareholders. The difficulties which have had to be overcome this year must have caused the Chief Manager, Managers, and Agents much anxiety and thought, while reduced numbers must have entailed extra work in all departments, but the report now presented to us is proof of the loyal co-operation of all members of the staff from top to bottom. I have now the pleasure to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

The proposition was carried unanimously. Mr. HUMPHREYS proposed, and Mr. DUNBAR seconded, the re-election of the retiring Directors, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and this, also, was carried unanimously. On the proposition of Dr. Noble, seconded by Mr. FINDLAY SMITH, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and F. Maitland were re-appointed auditors to the Corporation. This concluded the business.

## ASAHI BEER



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKIO JAPAN  
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.  
SOLE AGENTS  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA  
HONGKONG.

### A KNIFE THRUST

would be welcome to many compared with the vicious shooting, stabbing pains of Scatica.

Yet these are the men who have not heard about  
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM  
and the miraculous relief it brings to the tortured sciatic nerve. Just rub a little in where the pain is and the pain is gone.  
Think of it—rest, comfort, and security again, all day long and all night, too. Scatica is not and can never be again a menace to the users of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.  
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.  
Agents for Hongkong,  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.  
[66-20]







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE**  
SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on THURSDAY Morning, 24th Instant. For Terms for Boarders or Day-Scholars, apply to—  
THE HEADMASTER,  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [312]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to the First Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD (lately occupied by The Nippon Yusen Kaisha).  
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [313]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1915, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING together with a Bonus of FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants by Order of the Court of Directors.  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [314]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**TIE Steamship**  
"FULTALA"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.  
Cargo remaining on board at Noon on the 21st inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [29]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.  
All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 29th February, 1916.  
Forms may be had on application.  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.  
BOXING

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being received an AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on SATURDAY, February 26th.  
Conditions:  
(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute.  
(b) In 3 weights: 115 lbs, 135 lbs, and 146 lbs.  
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.  
Entries stating weight to be addressed to I. DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 20th. No Entrance Fee.  
No Competition if less than 18 entries.  
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [105]

## FOR SALE.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE in North China.—\$1,000 a Year, \$50 in Contracts. No opposition. Loyal Climate.  
Address—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[270]

## TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the First Floor of No. 10, Des Vaux Road, Central (above the Robinson Financ Co.), comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms, with Bathrooms and Servants' Quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent moderate.  
Apply to—  
MOW FUNG & Co.,  
10, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [302]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Daddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [316]

## FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Bath and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.  
Apply to  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1916. [205]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1916.  
TO-DAY (MONDAY), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY)  
FEBRUARY 21st, 22nd, 23rd AND 24th.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WAH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2.  
No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [391]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.  
A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.  
All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.  
Special accommodation will be reserved in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [392]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.  
Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [393]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOCHOW CUP 1 1/2 MILES.  
Perfection Dahlia ... 131 1/2 163  
Sandway (late Suffolk) ... 132 1/2 165  
Standard Dahlia ... 133 1/2 166  
Australian Chief ... 134 1/2 167  
Triumphant Dahlia ... 135 1/2 168  
Peace ... 136 1/2 169  
Fujian Chief ... 137 1/2 170  
Crested Green ... 138 1/2 171  
Freddie ... 139 1/2 172  
Romulus (late Roman Chief) ... 140 1/2 173  
Lorenzo ... 141 1/2 174  
Oregon ... 142 1/2 175  
Maybey ... 143 1/2 176  
Tinker ... 144 1/2 177  
Shabrang ... 145 1/2 178  
Bayonet ... 146 1/2 179  
New Zealand (late The Gay Bird) ... 147 1/2 180  
Scratched  
G. K. HALL BRUTTON,  
Handicapper.  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of Course.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [311]

## NOTICE.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

IN ORDER to meet the wishes of our Customers who will be attending the RACE MEETING, we are serving hot and cold Drinks at the Café from 11 A.M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. SPECIAL MENU \$1.00 per head or à la Carte.  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [257]

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr. GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. VAN MEYERINX & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 15th March 1916.  
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [351]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned BANKS beg to notify their constituents, and the public generally, that on and after 1st March no Comprodores' Orders, other than Cash Orders issued by Banks, will be accepted in payment of Collections or amounts due to the Banks; Comprodores' Orders will not be received for credit of Constituents' Current Accounts.  
(Signed) THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,  
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,  
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,  
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,  
THE RUSSO-ASIATIQUE BANK,  
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION,  
THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY,  
THE NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK,  
THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.,  
THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [399]

## WANTED ON THE PEAK.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS for one little Girl.  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [290]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &amp; MORTGAGE COMPANY, LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, St. George's Building, No. 8, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st February, 1916, until FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, both days inclusive.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [275]

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND, on Account of the year 1915 of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (35 CENTS) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [307]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2065, dated 8th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 8116 to 8130 inclusive and 18592/18593 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of Dr. JOSEPH WHITTELEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [254]

## THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of YUEN CHEONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 30, Thirty Shares numbered 779/778 dated 16th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.  
For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,  
GORDON G. LEE,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [239]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3765 for Five Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 3846/50, standing in the Register in the name of EUSTACE ALBAN KENYON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 18th May, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [304]

## BLUE CROSS FUND.

## HORSES IN WARTIME.

## THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

## PRESENTS

## "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE."

## A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS.

## BY B. MACDONALD HASTINGS

## AND EDEN PHILLPOITS.

## Last Year's Great London Success.

## ON SATURDAY, 4th MARCH, at 8.30 P.M.

## AND MONDAY, 6th MARCH, at 9 A.M.

## BOOKING at MOUTRIES from FRIDAY, February 25th, at 9 A.M.

## PRICES: \$1, \$3 AND \$2.

## BLUE CROSS FUND.

## Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [249]

## INTIMATION



## HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

## MESSRS. A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

Invite owners of Race Stands and others to visit their extensive Wine Vaults and inspect the magnificent assortment of

## WINES, SPIRITS &amp; LIQUORS.

The variety and number of brands therein stocked enable them to suit the taste of the most fastidious, as well as appeal to those to whom price is a consideration.

For Race Orders full credit will be given for unopened bottles which customers may wish to return.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.

## DEATH.

NOEL.—At No. 19, Yulin Road, Shanghai, on February 15th, MARY J. NOEL, the beloved wife of C. G. Noel, aged 69 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

## HONGKONG, 21st FEBRUARY 1916

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK'S JUBILEE.

THE Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are to be congratulated upon the extremely gratifying nature of the report which they presented to the shareholders on Saturday. Despite the serious dislocation of trade and the closing of several profitable fields for exchange operations owing to the war, the net profit after paying all the usual charges and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and other contingencies, amounts to the very satisfactory sum of nearly nine and a half million dollars. Out of this, a dividend for the year has been declared of 24 cs. per share, together with a bonus of 5s. per share, subject to deduction for income-tax. A balance of \$3,027,219 has been carried forward to next year, which is \$420,000 in excess of the amount brought down from the previous account. Nobody will doubt the wisdom of this provision, for, although many uncertain items which were outstanding a year ago have been liquidated, various questions incidental to the war still remain unsettled. Another prudent measure is seen in the writing down of premises by \$500,000 and of securities by \$1,200,000. For many years the steady decline in the value of Consols has been a heavy drain upon the profits, and during the past twelve months no less a sum than \$70,000 has been allocated to the purpose of changing the securities forming the Sterling Reserve Fund. Shareholders now have the satisfaction of knowing that, so far as it is humanly possible to foresee, this tax upon their profits is at an end, the holding in Consols having been converted into four and a half per cent. British War Loan, towards which, by-the-way, the Bank subscribed \$1,800,000. This stock, which is redeemable in thirty years and carries with it the right of conversion, without penalty, in any future loan that may be raised at a higher rate of interest, stands in the books at par. Altogether the Bank has Reserve Funds amounting to thirty-three million dollars. Its paid-up capital is fifteen million dollars, and there is a Reserve Liability on the part of the proprietors of a similar amount. The Bank attained its jubilee during the twelve months under review, and it is interesting to compare its present position, as the premier financial institution of the Far East, with its modest beginning. The Bank started business in 1865 with a paid-up capital of two and a half million dollars in 20,000 shares of \$125 each. At that time there were already about ten similar institutions established in Hongkong, one of which was the Chartered Bank, which to-day has the distinction of being the largest bank in the Colony. The Hongkong Bank was granted incorporation in 1866, and made encouraging progress for several years until the financial crisis which prevailed from 1865 to 1869. It then experienced unpleasant vicissitudes of fortune, which culminated in its inability to pay a dividend for 1874 and the first six months of 1875. It was at this critical time that the late Sir THOMAS JACKSON was appointed chief manager, and his great ability, combined with the revival of trade in the Colony, speedily lifted the bank out of its difficulties and placed it on the high road to prosperity. Altogether Sir THOMAS JACKSON served the Bank in various capacities with the utmost loyalty and devotion for nearly half-a-century, and, as the Chairman observed at Saturday's meeting, "there can be no better tribute to his memory and work than the position which the Bank now holds."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.  
The Gazette contains a further amendment of the Proclamation (No. 28 of 1915) prohibiting the exportation of certain goods.  
Major-General Ventris will be "At Home" during the Races at his box from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.  
A San Francisco despatch to the Asahi states that the Belgian Minister to China and Mr. Winfield, First Secretary of the British Embassy in Tokyo, are travelling to the East by the Shingo Maru, which left San Francisco on February 5th.  
The Canton residents who resigned their positions and left Hongkong per P. and O. steamer Namara on November 5th, have joined the following Regiments:—E. J. Betsey, Royal Sussex Regiment; R. Perkins, No. 2 Co.; A. S. Corps; G. Crooke, Royal Horse Artillery; A. Staines, Rifle Brigade; and A. Woods, K.O.Y.L.I.  
The following gentlemen have been elected to serve on the Kulanau Municipal Council for 1916:—Capt. H. Bathurst, chairman; Mr. K. G. Kring, vice-chairman; Mr. Lim Nee-kar, Chinese member. The sub-committees are: Works—Mr. H. G. Kring and Mr. W. A. Perry. Waich—Capt. Bathurst and Mr. S. Uchida. Finance—Mr. W. S. Nicholls and Mr. Kring. Assessment—Capt. Bathurst, Mr. Kring and Mr. Perry.  
Judge Skinner Turner, who is shortly leaving Bangkok for Shanghai, has received in recognition of his services the "Rajana-pur" or personal service medal, from the King of Siam at a special dinner at which His Majesty entertained him. He is to be succeeded in the post of Judicial Adviser by Judge M. H. Buszard, who was the second judge in the old British Court before the abolition of extra-territoriality. Mr. B. M. Gibbins, who was adviser at the Northern Siam Court at Chiangmai, will take Mr. Buszard's post as adviser to the Bangkok Court.  
News has been received of the death of Mr. Charles R. Bennett, which occurred on January 17th, at Pasadena (Cal.), U.S.A. The son of a partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Mustard & Co., Mr. Bennett arrived in Shanghai in the "nineties" to join the staff of Mustard & Co., with which he was connected for several years, afterwards beginning business for himself as a share broker. In 1910 he left Shanghai for the United States. During his residence in Shanghai, Mr. Bennett was particularly prominent in racing circles and was the owner of (amongst others) the pony Brockton, which won the Champions Sweepstakes in the autumn of 1907, and was second in the spring of 1906, 1907 and 1908, as well as in the autumn of 1906.

## HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

## THE OPENING DAY.

After exceptionally fine weather during the period covering the training season this annual fixture enters upon its initial stage to-day, and the sport promises to be of even better quality than that of previous meetings. Seldom, if ever, have the ponies been of such apparent equal class as those expected to compete during the three days and the off-day, and the task of determining the superiority of one pony over another has proved a difficult one indeed. During the course of the afternoon, however, the true racing form of the various candidates will be revealed, and the general public will be in a better position to exercise its judgment based upon the times of the ponies over the various distances that have been registered during the past fortnight. Of course, it is to be expected that some of the ponies may display a marked improvement in actual racing on the training-times, and that the discovery of one of the least considered entrants being able to beat a strongly-supported stable-companion—a contingency that inhibits the enjoyments of racing where the conditions of the Pari-Mutuel do not define the investments as being on the stable and not on the pony—may be made by the public after an event, but the glorious uncertainty of the sport of kings even in China pony racing as in the kindred sport elsewhere is essential in sustaining the racegoer in the fascinating game of finding winners. With ten races on the card it is absurd to attempt to name the winner in each event, but there is every likelihood of the favourites being successful, and as with few exceptions in previous years the public has been able to accurately anticipate the judge's verdict, on this occasion the majority of the backers may have the satisfaction of enriching themselves at a minimum of financial loss to the losers.  
There is every likelihood of large fields being the order of the day, and with the number of riders available there is sure to be no lack of efficiency in this direction; so that it only depends upon a continuance of fine weather to make the meeting a great success.

## The following may prove successful during the afternoon:—

Wongchong Stakes, Mr. Stewart's Mount.  
Maiden Stakes, Sir Paul's Selected.  
Victor Stakes, Sir Paul's Selected.  
Valley Stakes, Crosby.  
Fochow Cup, Standard Dahlia.  
Trial Plate, Sandy.  
Garrison Cup, Spear.  
Professional Cup, Mr. Johnstone's Mount.  
Jockey Club Stakes, Perfection Dahlia.  
Racing Stakes, Mr. Durlin's Mount.

## The following ponies may fill places:—

Adventure, Antony.  
Bluebird, Daylight.  
Duke Dahlia, Freddie.  
Garlands, Pocco.  
Snowflake, Social Schamer.  
NIMROD.

## THE COLONY'S FINANCE.

The financial statement for the month of November is as follows:—  
Revenue and Expenditure.  
Balance of assets and liabilities on 31st October, 1915, \$2,592,305.30.  
Revenue from 1st to 30th Nov., 1915, 1,003,931.80.  
Expenditure from 1st to 30th November, 1915, 811,974.26.  
Balance, \$2,713,262.84.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 30th NOVEMBER, 1915.

Assets.  
Deposits not available, \$ 723,937.91.  
House saving account, 10,963.21.  
Postal agencies, 5,229.61.  
Overdraft, bank, 1,930,984.83.  
Total Assets, \$2,671,115.56.  
Liabilities.  
Subsidiary coins, \$1,075,955.30.  
Advances, 96,260.83.  
Imprest, 34,199.43.  
Crown agents' deposit account, 860,276.82.  
Unallocated stores (P.W.D.), 300,501.78.  
Unallocated stores (railway), 159,156.31.  
Crown Agents' deposit account, 590,276.82.  
Exchange, 584.76.  
Balance, 76,974.78.  
Total, \$2,671,115.56.  
Debit balance as above, \$ 76,974.78.  
Reimbursement due on account railway construction (Loan under Ordinance No. 8 of 1913, \$250,000), 2,769,097.05.  
Credit balance, \$2,713,262.80.

Practically a fourth of the 2,281 Old Europeans who have joined the colours have now figured in the casualty lists, whilst war honours have been conferred on nearly a ninth of the number. The latest return brings the total of casualties up to 558, including 311 killed. War honours number 245, including one V.C., and 166 men have been mentioned in despatches.



# THE WAR.

## GREAT ASSAULT ON ERZERUM FORTS.

### RUSSIAN'S PURSUING FLEEING GARRISON.

### COLOSSAL BRITISH WAR CREDITS.

### OVER TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS.

### A NEW "NO-MAN'S LAND."

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GREAT ASSAULT ON ERZERUM FORTS.

#### RUSSIANS STILL IN PURSUIT OF FLEEING GARRISON.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

Details of the capture of Erzerum show that several forts with heavy guns were taken with the bayonet, as only mountain artillery could be brought up. Then there was an assault lasting for 24 hours without respite. It was fiercest in the night. The Russians by dawn had captured the first line of the centre forts. The Turks at first withdrew slowly, and then fled. Russian cavalry entered the fortress, and then the infantry. Practically everything was left intact.

The fall of Erzerum is regarded as the precursor of the complete destruction of five Turkish Army Corps, whose value disappears with the capture of the fortress.

Two Army Corps are hastening towards Erzerum, but they are useless, as they are without artillery, which is being despatched by sea via Trebizond.

There is a lack of further details, because the Russians are still vigorously pursuing the enemy, whose attempt at a stand ten miles from the fortress failed.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### A NEW NO-MAN'S-LAND. RESULT OF RECENT GERMAN ATTACK NEAR YPRES.

LONDON, February 19th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the position south-east of Ypres, following on the German capture of some hundreds of yards of trenches, amounts to the creation of a new No-man's-land. The British and German infantry are lying on opposite sides of a low ridge formerly held by the British. The so-called captured position is so torn with craters made by shells that the enemy is unable to occupy this ridge. It is north of the Ypres-Comines Canal, and is conspicuous in the marshy plain, and the fact that the British front line lay above the enemy trenches doubtless inspired the attack last Sunday night.

After half a dozen feints along other portions of the salient the Germans exploded several mines. Their infantry advanced in mass, reaching the bettered bluff. The subsequent British counter-attack, which practically dislodged the Germans, was characterised by the use of an enormous number of bombs. One party of bombers used no fewer than 2,300. Simultaneously the artillery concentrated on the tightly-packed Germans with disastrous effect. The Germans are still sacrificing men in a desperate effort to hold one slope of the ridge.

#### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### SMUGGLING RUBBER.

NEW YORK, February 19th.

Two Germans have been arrested for trying to smuggle rubber into Norway. The luggage of one woman contained 500 lbs. of rubber and 500 pairs of rubber gloves.

#### (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS STERLING.

#### COLOSSAL BRITISH WAR CREDITS.

LONDON, February 19th.

The Daily Telegraph says that the new vote of credit of £240,000,000 makes the total of votes sanctioned amount to £2,082,000,000. A satisfactory feature is the rapidity with which revenue is coming in. It is expected to total £387,000,000, against the estimate of £305,000,000.

#### SIR JOHN ROLLESTON, M.P., RESIGNS.

LONDON, February 19th.

Mr. Pemberton Billing, who was defeated at Milo End, with contest East Hertfordshire, rendered vacant by the resignation of Sir J. Rolleston (Conservative).

#### NEW VICEROY OF INDIA ILL.

LONDON, February 19th.

Lord Chelmsford, the newly-appointed Viceroy of India, is suffering from a severe chill.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

#### WAR NEWS.

#### LOYALTY OF CANADIAN CATHOLICS.

An explanation of the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec in regard to the war was made by Archbishop Bruchesi at Laval University at a meeting in aid of the military hospital of that institution. The Archbishop said:—

As Canada is a part of the British Empire it is the sacred duty of the Canadian people to assist Great Britain in her heroic defence of liberty. This position was taken up by the Episcopate of French Canada at the outbreak of the war, and this attitude our Bishop still maintains and will continue to maintain to the very end. The obligations we owe to the British Crown are sacred obligations. It is the solemn duty of every Canadian citizen to the utmost limit of his force to stand side by side with the Motherland in a heroic effort to crush the tyrant who wishes to trample small nations and States beneath his iron heel.

What fate would be ours if the Germans obtained a foothold here? Were Great Britain defeated Germany would dominate the St. Lawrence. French Canadian countrymen, I for one, do not want to be a German citizen.

#### GENERAL JOFFRE'S CONFIDENCE.

The following French official communiqué was issued last month:—

"The Athens paper, *Patris*, publishes a conversation with M. Foubres, the head of the French School in Athens. In the course of an interview with General Joffre, before returning to Greece, the general stated:—

"You may repeat that we have every confidence in final victory. I can assure you that we have started to accumulate in an unmistakable manner proofs that German power is on the wane. Indications, plain to competent judges, demonstrate that with regard to the German armies, their number, their quality, their physical condition, we are justified in safely concluding that our enemy's period of exhaustion has started. Although, however, Germany is in course of becoming exhausted, we are not justified in considering her as already in that state; we have a further mighty effort to make. Nevertheless, with the admirable fortitude shown by our army and the undaunted spirits of our entire nation and of our Allies, we cannot fail ultimately to triumph."

#### AUSTRIA MOBILISES WOMEN.

A telegram from Zurich to the *Messenger* recently announced that Austria was commencing to mobilise her female population in order that women might be employed in the military establishments to release men for the front. The same correspondent now says that the mobilisation of the women is an actual fact, ordered by the Emperor and carried out by the military administration. The women are being divided into classes like the men.

#### TRAVELLERS TO EGYPT.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER FAMILIES AND CIVILIANS.

The *Cassette* contains the following instructions, issued by the General Officer Commanding, Egypt, for general information:—

Wives and families of Officers and other ranks will not be allowed to land in Egypt, until further notice, without special permits obtained by them from the War Office, unless they left port of embarkation prior to the notification from the War Office reaching the country they were residing in. Such as come from Europe or the East may continue their voyage or stay at Suez, Port Said, or Alexandria, until the arrival of the next ship which sails for the country from which they came.

Those permitted to land under paragraph (1) may, if they desire it, be given packet return passages or continued passage to Europe at Government expense, by first opportunity.

Wives and families of civilians who arrive without War Office, Foreign Office, Indian or Colonial, Government permits, will be similarly dealt with, except that those who sailed before the orders were in force at the port of embarkation will be allowed to land, and no passages will be given at the Government expense. Except those waiting passages as above, no wives and families of Officers or other ranks will be allowed to stay in the Canal District, or south of the Giza Civil District after the 1st January, 1916, until further notice.

#### SINGAPORE VOLUNTEERS.

#### REVISED INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED WITH REGARD TO PAY.

The Straits Settlements Government, having had the matter of military pay under consideration, has issued the following circular:—

#### PAY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WHEN MOBILIZED.

1. Government officers whose mobilization permits them to perform their civil duties in addition to their military duties will draw military allowances in addition to their civil salary and duty allowances, and will also draw such military pay as may be approved in each case up to a maximum of \$100 per mensem.

2. Government officers whose mobilization entails complete absence from their civil duties will draw military allowances in addition to their civil salary and duty allowance, but ordinarily will not draw military pay in addition thereto. In any case, however, where the officer certifies that by reason of his mobilization he has incurred travelling or other expenses, he will be refunded the amount of such expenses up to the amount of his military pay.

3. Government officers who have refunded military pay to the Treasury will have the amount repaid to them in part or in full by the Treasury according to the certificate produced by them. Officers who have been called upon to refund, but who have not yet done so, need only refund such amount as is not covered by their certificate.

4. Circular No. 15 of 1914 is cancelled.

#### NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

#### IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

At the close of its first annual conference, which was held at Shanghai, the National Medical Association of China passed the following resolutions unanimously:—

That in view of the increasing number of practitioners of western medicine and of drug shops selling western medicine throughout the country, and of the need of protecting the public against unscrupulous persons, this Conference petition the Central Government to take proper steps for the registration of practitioners of western medicine and of drug shops selling foreign medicine.

That in view of the increasing number of medical colleges and graduates from these institutions in China, and of the importance of placing all medical practitioners under direct Government supervision, this Conference request the Government to establish a Central Medical Board in Peking, consisting of representatives from the various medical and principal medical institutions, with powers to fix the medical curriculum, grant licences and to supervise examinations throughout the country.

That owing to the unchecked spread of tuberculosis and venereal diseases among all classes of the population, this Conference draw the attention of the Central and Provincial Governments to the need of taking proper steps to combat these evils.

That in view of the importance of Public Health to the nation, this Conference respectively urge the Government to establish a Public Health Service without delay throughout the country.

That in view of the absolute need of modern medicine to China and of the sympathetic support of so many foreign lands in the introduction of medical science among our people, this Association petition the Waiching and the Board of Education for an annual grant of at least ten scholarships to students of medicine from the Indemnity Fund.

#### PRUSSIAN PURITANISM.

#### DEFENCE OF GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Professor Hugo Muensterberg, in an article defending the German-Americans, has attempted, quite courteously and calmly, to state the difference between what he calls the Anglo-Saxon and the German systems. The Anglo-Saxon, he says, is controlled by the belief in the individual as such; whereas the Teutonic ideals are bound by the belief in the over-individual soul. "The greatest happiness of individual men on the one side, the growth of cultural values, independent of the happiness which they bring, on the other side, that is the world contrast."

Now it would be easy, and not unjust, to quarrel with the horrid language which the professor uses. Cultural values, the over-individual soul; these phrases are ugly because they are vague. They do not mean anything precisely themselves, but rather refer to something which the writer may mean, and they are no guarantee in themselves that he does mean anything precisely. This over-individual soul, is it to him a fact or a metaphor? Is he talking rhetorically or stating a dogma about the nature of man? Is he a mystic, or a materialist trying to hide his materialism from himself in figurative language? That we cannot tell from his own words; but, since we want to understand the German state of mind, we will not quarrel with them, but will try to extract what sense we can from them.

We will, therefore, assume that the over-individual soul is to him not consciously a metaphor; for, if it were, it would be mere nonsense. We take him to mean by it what Morris meant, when he said that fellowship is life and the lack of it is death; namely, that the spirit in man is a common spirit, that it frees itself in some common aim from the private interests of the individual. But this has been believed by many men in all ages and countries, and we can hardly think that Professor Muensterberg supposes it to be a belief peculiar to modern Germany, or one generally denied in America and England. Yet he seems to mean that, for he tells us that the Anglo-Saxon system aims at the greatest happiness of individual men, whereas the German aims at the growth of cultural values, independent of the happiness they bring. In this sentence, unless he means merely selfish-happiness, he is condemning the German system and approving the Anglo-Saxon, which is certainly not his intention. He cannot mean that in England and America men desire each other's happiness, but that in Germany they are indifferent to it and care for nothing but this growth of cultural values. He must mean that the individual Anglo-Saxon pursues his own happiness and the individual German aims at a collective well-being; and he shows further on that he does mean this, when he contrasts German thoroughness, carefulness, seriousness, lawfulness, reverence, and self-discipline with the Anglo-Saxon love of pleasure, "which makes education superficial and shallow, empties the churches and fills the dance-halls and saloons, undermines family life, and drives mankind to a senseless chase for wealth and luxury."

It would be foolish to deny the German virtues which he names. The Germans are more thorough, more careful, more disciplined than we are. But the question remains—Is their collective aim spiritual and is ours merely material? Professor Muensterberg assumes that to be so when he talks of the German belief in the over-individual soul and implies that we lack it. But what is this over-individual soul in which the Germans believe? What is the nature of the common aim through which it tries to free itself from the private interests of the individual? It is a curious fact that the Germans always speak of their over-individual soul as German and of their aims as German, just as they speak of all their virtues as German.

But all those who have believed in the common spirit of man, except the modern Germans, have also believed that it was universal or nothing; and they have believed that it aims must be completely disinterested; for, if they are not, they are not aims of the spirit at all. The spirit is a common, because its aims are disinterested. The mere binding of men together for some common purpose does not make their aim spiritual; for, if it did, every joint stock company would have a spiritual aim. Now the Germans are banded together as no nation, perhaps, ever was before; and Professor Muensterberg seems to assume, like other Germans, that they must therefore be banded together for a spiritual aim. Certainly we can imagine a State whose aims are spiritual and a people contenting that because its aims are spiritual. But what are the aims of the German State? Germans are always talking us that the proper aim of a State is power; that it is above morals; that, in fact, it exists only to pursue its own advantage. Now, whether they are right or wrong, that is not a spiritual aim. It is a State aim more than an individual aim. It is not the over-individual soul which expresses itself in a State with such an aim, but the over-individual body; and when Professor Muensterberg finds the over-individual soul in the German State he is really denying its existence altogether and affirming the supremacy of the over-individual body.

He tells us that the German successes in the war have been won really by German character and German schoolrooms. "If America believes in preparedness, it cannot buy it in the munitions factories; it can get it only by developing those virtues which give meaning to the German-American creed." Preparedness is an excellent thing in this world; but it is not the over-individual soul which prepares for war, and a military State like Germany, however much its citizens may have sacrificed themselves for its physical strength, is not a soul, but a body. Yet Professor Muensterberg thinks of it and talks of it as a soul; and this confusion of his is the great error of modern Germany, which supposes itself to be mystical when it is really materialist, which means flesh when it talks of spirit.

But the rest of the world sees now quite clearly what that object is—the mastery of the world and not any spiritual aims whatever. Yet by means of the theological language which Professor Muensterberg and other professors use the Germans have persuaded themselves that the aim actually is spiritual; that the German State is something absolute and divine, and subject to no moral laws. If they have not, why is it that the Professor says, not a word against the German conduct of the war; why does he think of the war as a struggle between different "Kulturs" with no standard of right and wrong above them? The German argument to all neutrals always is that their Kultur is higher than our Kultur, and that, therefore, they are justified in all they do. But we say that, even if that were true and a hundred times more true than the Germans pretend it to be, still it would not justify a single crime of theirs. We say that the spirit of man is above the State, not subject to it. That is the basis of our individualism with all its weaknesses; and if we need anything to confirm us in our belief we shall find it in the present horrible and unnatural perversion of all the German virtues.—*The Times*.

#### BUDDHA'S REMAINS.

#### REPORTED DISCOVERY AT TAXILA.

The archaeological department, India, have made a discovery of extraordinary interest amongst the ruins of the ancient city of Taxila. It consists of a casket containing remains with an inscription indicating that they are those of the Buddha himself. This is the third of the kind that has been reported upon good authority in India, the first having been reported a good many years ago upon the borders of Nepal, and the second more recently near Peshawar.

There is, of course, always room for difference of opinion as to the authenticity of these relics, but the fact that they have been found in widely separated localities does not prove that they are not genuine. The accepted story is that after the cremation of the Buddha the ashes were distributed amongst his disciples who carried them to a number of localities where they were preserved with the utmost care and eventually interred with loving reverence. The last set to be discovered were made over to the Buddhists of Mandalay, but it is not yet announced what will be done with the present ones. Other Buddhist remains have also been discovered by Sir John Marshall at Taxila, particulars of which have not yet been made public.

Further particulars show that the Buddhist relics comprise several deposits found in various stupas at Chir-tope, Taxila, during the last two years. The majority are enclosed in small vases of gold placed inside larger vases of soapstone or silver and accompanied by gems, coins and articles of jewellery. The stupas which enshrined them belong to the period between 60 B.C. and 100 A.D. In one case the relics were accompanied by an inscription stating that they were relics of the Blessed Buddha. Other relics may be of Buddha himself or of his disciples. All were greatly venerated in antiquity.

We and the Americans have a distrust of the State which is often irrational, often merely selfish; but, in so far as it is rational, it is based upon a belief in the spirit, and on a refusal to confuse it with the flesh. We believe that it bloweth where it listeth, that it must find its own aims and that these must not be imposed upon it, for if they are they will cease to be spiritual. That is a dangerous doctrine, no doubt, but it is materially dangerous. The other doctrine has its dangers too, and they are dangers to the spirit, as Germany is now proving. For the spirit of Germany now is actually subject to the flesh, the over-individual soul to the over-individual body. And that must be so as long as the Germans believe that their over-individual soul can be German. Our individualism is based upon the knowledge that the common spirit of man cannot be national, but must be universal. In matters of the spirit we are cosmopolitan; for we believe that the spirit is above the nation, and has aims more absolute than any national aim can be. What else does a world religion mean to us or that brotherhood of Christianity in which many Germans still profess to believe? If they are Christians they cannot think that their God is a German God; and if their God is not a German God, then they must be His worshippers in a brotherhood of the spirit, which is above all differences of nation or race.

But, with the talk about the over-individual soul and the growth of cultural values independent of the happiness which they bring, Professor Muensterberg evades those difficulties. It is a theological language to him like that used by our old Puritans; and he uses it, as they often did, to hide his renunciation of Christian doctrine. They, too, supposed that if they were indifferent to their own happiness they must be obeying the commands of the spirit, while they were often only governed by passions that made them unhappy. No doubt the worship of the German State makes the German unhappy; no doubt they renounce many pleasures and suffer many pains for it. But this renunciation and suffering prove nothing about the nature of that which they worship. Men have renounced and suffered for money, or for a blood-stained idol. If we have learned anything through the experience of ages, it is to value sacrifice according to the object for which it is made. But Professor Muensterberg looks upon our Anglo-Saxon freedom as a Puritan looked upon the games and dances of an English village. His people have renounced it for their over-individual soul and their cultural values, and since they have renounced it they must, he thinks, be seeking something higher. But as the Puritan often did not know why he had renounced, or why he grudged, the simple pleasures of the poor, so we suspect, the Professor does not know why he and his people have renounced our freedom or why they grudge it to us. They will not state clearly to themselves what is the object for which they have made all their sacrifices; they hide it in talk about the over-individual soul and the growth of cultural values.

But the rest of the world sees now quite clearly what that object is—the mastery of the world and not any spiritual aims whatever. Yet by means of the theological language which Professor Muensterberg and other professors use the Germans have persuaded themselves that the aim actually is spiritual; that the German State is something absolute and divine, and subject to no moral laws. If they have not, why is it that the Professor says, not a word against the German conduct of the war; why does he think of the war as a struggle between different "Kulturs" with no standard of right and wrong above them? The German argument to all neutrals always is that their Kultur is higher than our Kultur, and that, therefore, they are justified in all they do. But we say that, even if that were true and a hundred times more true than the Germans pretend it to be, still it would not justify a single crime of theirs. We say that the spirit of man is above the State, not subject to it. That is the basis of our individualism with all its weaknesses; and if we need anything to confirm us in our belief we shall find it in the present horrible and unnatural perversion of all the German virtues.—*The Times*.

#### FATE OF THE KAISER.

#### MR. G. K. CHESTERTON'S PLAYFUL SUGGESTION.

"What shall we do with the German Emperor when the war is over?" Mr. G. K. Chesterton throws out a playful suggestion on the subject in his book, "The Crimes of England." He says:—

Our more feminine advisers incline to the view that he should be shot. This is to make a mistake about the very nature of hereditary monarchy. Assuredly the Emperor William at his worst would be entitled to say to his amiable Crown Prince what Charles II. said when his brother warned him of the plots of assassins:—"They will never kill me to make you King." Others of greater monstrosity of mind have suggested that he should be sent to St. Helena. So far as an estimate of his historical importance goes, he might as well be sent to Mount Galvary.

"G. K. C." in telling us what really ought to be done with the Kaiser reminds us of those old public houses, sometimes to be seen in the South of England, with the sign "The King of Prussia." These inn signs, generally a dark and faded portrait in a cocked hat, are believed to commemorate the visit of the Allies after Waterloo.

Whether the placing of the present German Emperor in charge of one of these wayside public houses would be a jest, after his own heart possibly remains to be seen. But it would be much more melodious and fitting an end than any of the sublime eutanacias which his enemies provide for him. That old sign, creaking above him as he sat on the bench outside his home of exile would be a much more genuine memory of the real greatness of his race than the modern and almost gimmerack stars and garters that were pulled down in Windsor Chapel.

The Crimes of England is a fantastically written catalogue of our past political and military sins of omission and commission. The author frames three rules for German controversialists:—

Stick to one excuse.

When telling lies necessary for German international standing, don't tell the lies to the people who know the truth.

Don't perpetually boast that you are cultured—in language which proves that you are not.

"On many occasions we have been very wrong, indeed," says Mr. Chesterton in a foreword to the German professors. "These occasions were when we took part in preventing Europe from putting a term to the impious piracies of Frederick the Great; when we allowed the triumph over Napoleon to be spoiled with the mire and blood of Blucher's sullen savages; when we allowed the peaceful King of Denmark to be robbed in broad daylight by a brigand named Bismarck; and when we allowed the Prussian swabblers to enslave, and silence the French provinces, which they could neither govern nor persuade."

"We were very wrong, indeed, when we flung to such hungry adventurers a position so important as Heligoland, and when we praised the soulless Prussian education and copied the soulless Prussian laws."

#### AN OBSERVER'S STORY.

#### WITHIN SEVEN YARDS OF THE FRENCH SHELLS.

Mr. H. Warner Allen, the special correspondent of the British Press with the French army, relates the following story as told at a Christmas gathering in A'sace by an artillery captain of his lieutenant. The captain said:—

We had decided to get rid of a machine-gun shelter that had been annoying us a great deal, and while we were about it to knock the front line of German trenches to pieces. The lines were so close that the colonel ordered all the front trenches to be evacuated except for my lieutenant, who had volunteered to stay there and direct the fire.

My battery opened fire, and after a few rounds my lieutenant telephoned, "Very good; but if you shorten your range by 20 yards it will be still better." As the range was over 3,500 yards I telephoned back to ask him if he was sure that I could shorten it by so much without danger to him. He answered that it was quite safe. After a number of rounds he telephoned me again to shorten the range, this time by 10 yards. "Then," he said, "your shells will be falling right on the front line of German trenches." "All right," I said. "You, of course, will retire to the second line."

I gave him time to get away, and then began again. Ten minutes later, to my amazement, the telephone rang again. My lieutenant had stayed at his post, though a perfect hail of trench shells was bursting on the German trenches just seven yards away from him. We measured the distance. It says something for our gunners that only one shell had burst in the French trench.

#### SINKING OF A BATTLESHIP.

A London wire of January 11th says:—A survivor from the battleship *King Edward VII.*, which sank through striking a mine, states that the disaster occurred on Thursday morning. The weather was moderate, though the wind was high. All the watertight doors were closed. The shock extinguished all the lights, and it was some time before other lights were got going. Nevertheless, every boat was out within half an hour. Meanwhile, a collier came up towards the battleship, and an hour later four destroyers responded to our wireless appeals, and took us in tow, but heavy seas sprang up, rendering towing difficult and dangerous. First one bawser and then another parted, until all were gone. The captain, at 3 o'clock, seeing that it was hopeless to save the ship, ordered every man to look out for himself, but at the same time ordered the destroyers to stand alongside. The stokers remained at their posts until the last, keeping the dynamo going. All hands were off safely by 9 o'clock, and the captain left the bridge at 7.30. Ten minutes later the battleship sank. There was an entire absence of panic, the officers setting an example. The men on being landed were given 10 days' leave.







## LONDON AGAIN.

## THE JOYS OF HOMECOMING.

[BY AUGUSTUS MUIR IN THE "DAILY MAIL."]

There is one experience common to all who have been in battle and are back. It is an experience never to be forgotten. One thrills with emotion even to recall it. Only the initiated can wholly understand. But to those exiles from Gallipoli it has a deeper significance—it is more fragrant with inexpressible and eager joy than to those who have fought in Flanders and have returned. I refer to the first night in hospital at home, when one lies in the quiet ward and listens to the music of the outside world and the sweet life sounds of the streets.

If you are from France, you miss a certain fine flavour in the delight. For the Flanders firing line is but a vast stone's throw from London. The wounded glide through populated towns loud with human life in the smooth hospital train. One may listen all day to bursts of throbbing activity. The distant guns grow fainter; imperceptibly they are swallowed in the whispering of the wheels; and half-conscious of any change, merging gradually from the shock of war into the stir of things now ineffably sweet, one is ushered into the life which one left behind in the dim past, five weeks ago.

But far more sweet are those home-sounds to exiles from Gallipoli. I lie in a pale green room in the heart of London, and the life of the city floats up to me through the opened window. Last night was my first night in England. In December, I went from it all, and from Devonport docks was snatched on the deck of a vast liner into the future that held me with its unadventured romance, its promise of a glimpse into the strange things of life. High hope leaping in the heart quells all regret for the past. The little things that light up travel—quaint sights of foreign ports, the jargon of new tongues, moonlight, storm, craft passing at night, dawn, a palm-studded shore—were looked at, and like a picture whose appeal has faded, were tossed aside. For one's eyes gazed beyond the horizon. It was the future and its unexplored possibilities that gripped. But the homecoming is different—it always is. One must rely on the ear alone. The sound of hummers rang throughout the night at Malta; ambulance wagons whirled on the wharves; jays called to their mates; wheels rattled. But it all was foreign; there was an exotic taint in the very atmosphere; and one longed passionately for the old, well-remembered sounds that could speak with their homely music to the heart. To him who returns from Gallipoli, England calls not with elfin voices shrill and clear, but with the old, honest uproar of her streets.

And they are coming up to me now through the evening fog a welcome, a salve, an enchantment, as soothing as heart's ease. This rude sound of life. How could I have failed to remark its beauty before! But war teaches us all many things. And I now know the beauty of street sounds—that uncouth music of human existence! Most of all I listen to the footsteps on the pavement; incessant passing footsteps of endless variety making an odd music of sound. You can pick out the shuffle of the boots from the muffled shuffle of the heels from the slushy tread of a homeward-bound labourer from the light, quick step of a woman. Your ear is sharpened to details because the details are beloved, beautiful, romantic. A cart rumbles past; it is mundane, yet a living, noisy symbol of home, and it affects one strangely. Above the distant under-tones of a great thoroughfare you hear it stop; heavy boots clink on the cobble; the clunk of a bell; the response of a voiceless door; the driver's husky call to his horse; and the cart rumbles on, till it is lost in the tuneless drone of unceasing traffic.

Night draws down. The murmur of the city is softer in late evening; but the solitary noises of passers-by and vehicles come up with heightened clearness to the quiet room. One listens lingeringly, moved by the strangeness of human existence, by the loneliness of days that are dead, by the beauty of the present hour. It is sweet to taste the old life again, even in imagination and through the medium of disjointed noises that may reach one from the streets. A motor-car thuds up; it halts opposite. The voice is that of a girl. . . . also a man's; they are chatting on the doorstep; good-nights are exchanged; the car whirs round the corner and off into the city. When it has quite died away I can hear the girl's latch-key. . . . Silence again. . . . Sleep came to me last night till I was suddenly awakened by a voice singing low and clear. The street was quiet; there was no other sound to be heard save that of inarticulate song and low halting footfalls. I listened intently. It was the voice of a young girl singing softly to herself. The child-voice and the little foot-steps held a strange beauty and sadness as I hearkened to them in the silence of deserted streets till they had waned and were gone from me for ever.

London is never still. A highway or courtyard may be hushed; but the mute echo of day's clamour mingling with the distant whisper of night traffic seems to run unceasingly through the darkened aisles of sleep. Sleep comes to me thus wooed and accompanied by the soothing mistletoe of the streets, and is deliciously broken at intervals by the dim-hushed thunder of a train, the quick whirr of a passing taxicab, the staccato barking of a dog, the rhythmic footfall of the constable on night duty. The hours slip by; morning comes grey on the window-blind. Life revives on the quick pavement. Everyone is hurrying through the chill air. There is the pattering jingle of crockery downstairs. Footsteps are in the passage. To and fro they trip. The door opens. A fresh young voice calls "Good morning." It is the nurse with my breakfast.

## "MISUNDERSTOOD."

## GERMAN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

"AWKWARD RESTRAINTS" ON EXPLANATION.

The German Government, evidently alarmed at the vigour of the campaign against Teutonic plotters in the United States, has taken the extraordinary step of issuing a disavowal of its agents and a plaintive plea that Germany has been misunderstood, not officially to the American Government, but to the American public through the agency of the Berlin correspondent of the *New York Times*, Mr. Garrett. The statement, dated December 20th and sent by wireless, is as follows:

I am authorized to make the following statement:—The German Government, naturally, has never knowingly accepted the support of any person, group of persons, society or organization, seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by counsels of violence, by contravention of law, or by any means whatever that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority. If it should be alleged that improper acts have been committed by representatives of the German Government they could easily be dealt with. To any complaints, upon such proofs as may be submitted by the American Government, suitable response will be duly made.

As is well known, the means of communication between Germany and the United States are very unsatisfactory. It is practically impossible for the German Government to keep itself in touch with the American public. It has, often to depend upon the Foreign Press for information concerning American affairs. The Message of President Wilson to the Congress, in which the activities of German sympathizers in the United States were discussed, will serve as an illustration.

A brief summary of this Message was received in Germany which referred to riots and conspiracies against peace and order in the United States, and the effect produced thereby on the public sentiment in Germany was probably more painful than the American Government knew. A different impression might have been produced by the full text of the Message, but unfortunately that was not available in Germany until the American newspapers arrived in Germany by mail a fortnight or three weeks later, except such portions as might be taken, with doubt and reservations, from the English Press. In the meantime confidential communications between the German Government and its diplomatic representatives in the United States, by wireless or cable, are impossible for reasons which the American Government knows. Messages by cable must pass through the English Censorship, and messages by wireless are forbidden. Misunderstandings are therefore bound to arise, while explanations are often so circumscribed and belated as to be not wholly effective.

## FLOTTERIES DISAVOWED.

Apparently the enemies of Germany have succeeded in giving the impression that the German Government is in some way morally or otherwise responsible for the American activities, comprising attacks on property and the violation of the rules which the American Government has seen fit to impose on the course of neutral trade. This the German Government absolutely denies. It cannot specifically repudiate acts committed by individuals over whom it has no control, and of whose movements and actions it is neither officially nor unofficially informed. It can only say it does most emphatically declare to Germany abroad, to the United States, and to the American people all alike, that whoever is guilty of conduct tending to associate the German cause with lawlessness in thought, suggestion or deed against the life, property and order in the United States is, in fact, an enemy of that very cause, as a source of embarrassment to the German Government, notwithstanding anything he or they may believe to the contrary.

It happens regularly that Press messages from Germany are taken from the air by the English and are reproduced as representing the official German point of view, the assumption being that the German Censor will only pass such things as the German Government wishes the world to believe. Finally, owing to these conditions, all German expression of opinion falls under an awkward restraint. If the German Government could speak, and alone, to the American Government, out of the hearing of the rest of the world, and if it could communicate confidentially with its diplomatic representatives in the United States, much misconception on both sides could, perhaps, be avoided. By the use of wireless, it is true, the German Government may communicate with the Ambassador in Washington in a private code known only to the American Government, but, as all other Governments may communicate by cable in an absolutely secret code, the German Government feels that it should be alone deprived of this same privilege, and to be required, as no other Government is, to correspond with its representatives in a code open to the American Government, is an unfair discrimination. This, therefore, is an obstacle that combines both fact and feeling, and if one adds thereto the misfortune that the German Government thinks it has reason to distrust the neutrality of the United States, it will be seen how serious it is. We need not inquire whether the German Government is justified in regarding American neutrality with reservation. The doubt exists, and hinders every approach to an understanding.

## "NO MORE GERMAN SHIPS UPON THE SEAS."

The reason for denying the German Government the privilege of using a secret code by wireless was, in the beginning, that it might communicate in this way with its ships at sea, but the German Government thinks that if this reason were ever valid it has ceased to exist, since there are no more German ships upon the seas. It would be hard to say at this moment whether Germany misconceives the American mind more than the United States misconceives the German mind. On both sides a great majority, both of the average people and men in responsible places, very earnestly wish peaceful relations between the two countries to remain undisturbed.

## FOOD SUBSTITUTES.

## WONDERFUL INVENTIONS OF GERMAN CHEMISTS.

An Austrian medical paper notes some of the latest inventions of the German chemists to provide substitutes for the articles that are growing scarce through the blockade. Two savants, Heideck and Nagel, have been studying the possibilities of yeast used in brewing. They declare that if the microscopic parasites that form the yeast or properly dried and compressed a very nutritive substance can be obtained consisting of at least 50 per cent. of albumen. The learned Professor Jacob, of the University of Tübingen, has concentrated his energies on the small parasitical insects that feed exclusively on the moss known as citraria islandica. This moss abounds in the Tyrol and Harz mountains. According to the professor's calculations, 20 tons of the moss could be gathered per square kilometre, or 200 tons per six square miles.

After being suitably cleaned and prepared, the moss could be made into a sort of "flour," which could be used for bread, in the proportion of 50 per cent., and would only cost twopence a kilogramme, or less than a penny a pound. Perhaps the gold medal should be awarded to Herr Berchold, of Frankfurt, who has discovered that the sewer water of large cities contains between 10 and 40 grammes (1 oz. equals 28.35 grammes) of fat per day and per inhabitant, the heaviest figure being found in places where textile industries are much developed.

Herr Berchold erected a factory at Elberfeld, and then at Frankfurt, for extracting the fats from sewer water. He now transforms these fats into margarine by the simplest of processes. It will apparently soon be easy for the advanced German chemists to produce milk out of the printers' ink obtained by washing old newspapers, and no substance should be out of reach of their capacities. It may be asked whether they intend to eat this margarine themselves, or sell it to their customer-nations.

The opinion, which quotes the Austrian paper, also gives other instances, notably how a new shoe or boot is being put on the market which is made without leather.

## PUBLIC DANCES AND THE WAR.

## PROHIBITION IN GERMANY.

Respecting the order of the Kaiser that it will be pleasing to him if Society continues to give its Christmas and New Year balls, it is reported that the Duchess von A. wishing to meet the Imperial request, looked over her list of guests of preceding years, and found no fewer than 360 officers of the Imperial Guard. It was useless to send any of those her invitations, because they were all dead.

If private balls are looked on with favouring eyes, it is still forbidden to dance in public. But the proprietor of a dancing saloon-café, known as the Süd-Oriental, arranged a system of giving the alarm if ever there were danger of a police raid, and gave his clients all the dancing facilities they wanted. As soon as a Wachtmann appeared in the distance one of the street scouts pressed a button and an electric lamp was lit under the eyes of the conductor of the orchestra. Immediately the waltz or tango was changed into a patriotic air, and the couples disentangled themselves from each other's embraces and joined in the chorus.

One day, however, the scout went wrong, or treachery must have been at work, and Herr Wogard, of the Süd-Oriental, was arrested and condemned to a week of imprisonment. The sentence was light, and merely a reminder that it is not a time to dance in the South-East of Europe, although there is no objection to the same exercises in the drawing-rooms of the aristocracy.

I am as sure of that in Germany as I was sure of it six weeks ago in the United States, and yet, in the last few days, some very eminent Germans, including one of the most powerful bankers in the empire, have said to me, despondently, almost despairingly, that the only conclusion open to them was that President Wilson was resolved to force war upon Germany. By that you may measure the depth of the misunderstanding.

Preposterous as this German conception of the American attitude must seem to Americans, it is, from this point of view, no longer so. The German attitude towards the United States is a pacific attitude. That it has not been differently expressed is owing to the fact that to express it in any less formal manner, that is to say with any gratuitous warmth of feeling, would betray the world into errors of judgment as to the conditions existing within the fortress. Those conditions are much stronger than the world believes. It seems easier for Germany to understand her enemies than to comprehend the American point of view.

## NEED OF A "SUPER-DIPLOMACY."

Affairs between the two countries appear now to be drifting unwisely. The resources of existing diplomatic arrangements are unequal to the requirements of a situation without precedent. Here there are moments of profound discouragement alternating with moments of fresh hope and optimism. It must be the same on the other side. The conditions call for treatment of an unusual, not to say heroic, character. I have reason to believe that if it were proposed to lift suddenly to a higher super-diplomatic plane the exchange of thought between Germany and the United States, and if this step were taken boldly upon the assumption that for every difference there is a bridge to be found by looking, that for every difficulty there is a solution possible in the resources of the human understanding, the response would be immediate and very gratifying. This might entail the exchange between the two countries of Ambassadors vested with high and special powers.

GARRETT.

## THE CHESSBOARD OF WAR.

## PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SPRING.

## EIGHT MOVES OPEN TO THE ALLIES.

The following article, which we have condensed, is transmitted to the *Pittsburg Dispatch* by Mr. John L. Balderson, its special correspondent in Europe:—

The great operations of the Allies in the Mediterranean will not begin until late March or April. Great armies, in large part consisting of troops withdrawn from the western front and of reserve units which it had been intended to use in France next spring, will be concentrated at a number of bases on the Mediterranean. There is at present no means of estimating the number of men to be used in this effort, but with their great superiority in man-power, now increasing every day, the Allies can put perhaps 1,500,000 men in this theatre by May if they so desire. One or more of the following plans are practically certain to be adopted by the Allies next spring. I may say here that the operations I shall outline are not put forward as prophecy or as guesswork. No have I penetrated into the confidence of the allied war staffs. It is highly probable that at present the plan for the spring offensive has not yet been selected, that it will depend on the course of events this winter in Macedonia, and on the attitudes and fortunes of Greece, Roumania, Italy, and Russia. The plans outlined represent all those which, in the opinion of competent authorities, might in whatever circumstances exist next spring, result in success.

Absurd rumours will fill the world for months about grandiose expeditions, such as those undertaken by Alexander the Great. And then one or more of the eight plans given below will be adopted, and, in the end, probably landings, will be made elsewhere at the same time to confuse the enemy, make him think one of the other seven plans is on foot, and prevent him from concentrating forces at the threatened point.

These are the eight possible moves against the Teutonic alliance.

I. First—An attempt may be made to force the present lines on the Gallipoli peninsula. If this is tried, it will be after landings and subsidiary attacks elsewhere have drawn off some of the defenders.

II. Second—The all-important Vienna-Constantinople railway line, which links the Central Europe with Turkey and Hungary, may be attacked in three—and only three—ways by the Allies from the south. One is up the valley of the Vardar to Uskub, and up the Upper Morava Valley to Nish. The practicability of this advance, which must be based on Salonika, depends on the outcome of the campaign now in progress in the Balkans, military and diplomatic.

III. Third—A second route of attack is the Struma Valley, which can be reached by railway either from Salonika or from the Black port of Kavala, and which leads down to Sofia. At one point in the gorge of the Struma, the only road becomes a track probably impassable for artillery, and there is no other way by which an army, unless mounted on mountain goats, could negotiate the pathless Rhodope Mountains, behind which the railway lies. This route, unattractive as it sounds, is listed by the experts as "possible."

IV. Fourth—The third and shortest way to cut the Constantinople railway is to land at Dedagatch, and proceed one week's march up the valley of the River Maritza, over the Thracian plain, served by a railway running along the river, to the main line, for whose possession the Germans attacked Servia. Marshal von der Goltz, with the main Turkish field army, would contest this march over the wild, rolling country where the Bulgarians crushed the Turks in the first Balkan war. An army, in great enough strength to push the Turks back, but utterly to rout them, might cut the railway line and then stand on the defensive.

V. Fifth—A variation of this scheme, for a great army of 400,000 men or more, which could thoroughly smash the Turkish field forces, involves a march from Dedagatch on Constantinople. Thirty miles from the goal the invaders would bring up against the famous lines of Tehtaldja, which stretch across the isthmus between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, which brought the victorious Bulgars to a full stop in 1912, and have been pronounced impregnable by many authorities. Even if the attack on Tehtaldja failed and the Turkish capital held out, the railway to Turkey's allies would be again in Entente hands.

## VI.

Sixth—By landing at Smyrna the Allies can attempt a march on Constantinople through Asia Minor. From Smyrna a railway runs 150 miles to the Sea of Marmora. A route more likely to be followed by an army of invasion lies 150 miles inland along a branch railway from Smyrna, which at Afium Karabissar joins the Constantinople-Bagdad line. At this town the invaders, having marched due east from the sea, would turn to the north and follow the 200 miles of winding railway to the Bosphorus. The roads in Asia Minor, in spring and summer, are passable for motor traffic.

## VII.

Seventh—An army based on the island of Cyprus may be landed at Alexandretta and march inland fifty miles to Aleppo. Here the Constantinople-Bagdad railway would be encountered, and a further march of fifty miles along the railway would bring the invaders to Jerabus, on the Upper Euphrates. The rest of this scheme to cut the Turkish Empire in two would rest on the shoulders of General Sir John Nixon, commanding the Indian army operating in the Bagdad region. Bagdad is on the Tigris, but the town of Palmyra, on the Euphrates, is only thirty miles from the city of Hama-al-Rasheed. If Bagdad can be held during the winter, the spring floods caused by the melting of

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Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. 17

the news in the Kurdistan mountains will make it possible for General Nixon to send 400 miles up the Euphrates from Kelaja and join the army from Cyprus at Jerabus, thus winning for Britain the richest lands in potential agricultural wealth in the world.

VIII. Eighth—The British may land a force in the Red Sea for the capture of Mecca, a feasible military operation whose consequences would rock the Mahomedan world to its foundation. The object of this expedition would be to cause the dethronement of the Holy City of the Turkish Sultan as Khalif of Islam and the election in its place of an Arab of the blood of the Prophet. The present Sultan and Khalif is not eligible for the khalifate under Moslem law, for he does not belong to the clan of the Prophet. The devout Arabs regard him as a usurper. If assured military protection and a Khalif of their own people, the 10,000,000 Arabs of the empire might renounce all allegiance to Constantinople, and if the Hecce expedition can accomplish this the Turkish-Germanic scheme to exploit the military failure of the British at the Dardanelles throughout the Mahomedan world will be checkmated. The interests of France and Italy would also be served by the election of a Khalif friendly to the Entente Powers, for in Tripoli and Tunis there are millions of Moslems whose attitude in the face of the allied reverses gives rise to great anxiety.

Some of the eight possible campaigns outlined may become impossible through the course of events in the Near East this winter, but there are no others which can be attempted by great armies.







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Mar. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 26
Mar. 19	NANKIN	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	HONGKONG	Apr. 9
Mar. 26	NOVARA	Mar. 12	Mar. 16	MALWA	Apr. 16
Apr. 2	MALTA	Mar. 19	Mar. 23	KHIVA	Apr. 23
Apr. 9	NAGOYA	Mar. 26	Mar. 30	MOULTAN	Apr. 30
Apr. 16	NAMUR	Apr. 2	Apr. 6	KASHGAR	May 6
Apr. 23	NANKIN	Apr. 9	Apr. 13	AVABIA	May 13
May 7	NOVARA	Apr. 23	May 2	KASHGAR	May 29
May 14	MALTA	May 7	May 11	MEDINA	June 5
May 21	NAGOYA	May 14	May 18	MONGOLIA	June 12
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